1:Stanford U. S-4, 5 1956 AF15 East China
~~AF15~~ AF15

744 the physical and mental development of the young people and the rights of women in articles 94 and 96.[8] Thus in speeches and reports on health matters in Communist China, the promotion of the well-being of women and children [844] is almost always given special attention. The training of midwives, the re-education of midwives, the establishment of maternity stations and health centers for women and children, and the prevention of various children's diseases, have been particularly stressed in the East China Region as well as on a nationwide basis.

In November 1951, according to a Communist report, there were in the five provinces of East China 226 hospitals, health stations, and medical centers devoted to care for the health of women and children. There were also 1,152 creches for the care of children of working [844] mothers. In the field of obstetrics the report revealed that 7,614 midwives were trained and 6,249 additional midwives were retrained in modern scientific methods.[9]

Early in 1955, at the Women's Representative Conference in the municipality of Shanghai, information on the health program for the women and children in Shanghai was given in some

---

8. Constitution of the People's Republic of China, Peking, Foreign Languages Press, 1954, pp. 98-99.

9. Shu T'ung, "Report on Culture and Education," Current Background, No. 160, Hong Kong, American Consulate General, Feb. 20, 1952, pp. 15-18.